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# Greencastle Herald.

THE WEATHER  
SNOW.  
Snow north; rain south portion

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GREENCASTLE, INDIANA, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1909.

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## HE PICKS THE PUGILISTS

Wrestler, Fighter and All-Round Athlete Says That Team of Stars in the Pugilistic Limelight Could Defeat All Star Football Aggregation.

## TAKES ISSUE WITH COACH STAGG

Alonzo A. Stagg, the wizard of the football field, the football hero maker of the Midway school, is in the wrong pew.

Dr. Roller says that Alonzo did not know whereof he was speaking when he said that a team of pugilists and wrestlers would have no chance whatever against a prominent college team. This statement riled the erstwhile wrestler, who is now seeking fame in the roped arena, and he makes reply to the squatty Stagg in a somewhat peevish tone. Stagg said that Steffen would run through Jeffries and Hackenschmidt as often as he liked and B. F. makes reply as follows:

"If you could imagine the following men in their prime all at the same time, I should like to coach them myself in football a reasonable time and wager every cent of my modest fortune that they could beat Harvard and Yale all in the same afternoon and never use a substitute. I would line them up like this: Center, Jeffries, 215 pounds; guards, Hall Adair, 200, and Hackenschmidt, 220; tackles, Tom Jenkins, 215, and Gotch, 212; ends, Tommy Burns, 185, and Fred Beell, 175; half-

backs, Dan McLeod, 175, and Farmer Burns, 176; quarter-back, J. J. Corbett, 200, and play full-back myself at 215, if you will pardon me for putting myself in class with such renowned men as these.

"The average weight of the team is 208 in the best condition. We all know that they have of the qualities above mentioned a generous share. Give them as good a knowledge of football as they have of boxing or wrestling, and all in their prime at once, and I'll venture that while men like Steffens might run through them as long as Steffens could stand up, it is a safe bet that there would not be many Steffens standing up at the end of the of the game."

## I. U. CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

State University Will Observe Foundation Day—Students Take Hand in Program.

Preparations are being made at Indiana University for the celebration of Foundation day's fifty-fifth anniversary, which comes January 20. One of the biggest features will be the annual procession of students and instructors. It is the only time in the year when absolutely every student and every member of the faculty is bound to turn out, and is one of the biggest features of the school year. More than 1,000 students will march and the teachers will swell the total number to 1,100. The teachers will have a field marshal to look after them, as will also the various classes.—Bloomington Telephone.

## NEW GOVERNOR TO PEOPLE

INAUGURAL ADDRESS AND MESSAGE TO LEGISLATURE DELIVERED BENEATH THE DOME OF THE CAPITAL AT INDIANAPOLIS, BY THOMAS R. MARSHALL, UPON BEING INDUCTED INTO THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

## TWO IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

Delivered an Impressive Inaugural Address—Formal Recommendations to the General Assembly Touching on the State of the Commonwealth.

Indianapolis, Jan. 11.—In his inaugural address delivered in the rotunda of the capital today, Governor Marshall said:

My Fellow Citizens:

Chosen by the votes of a free people, under, as I trust, the providence of God, to become the governor of my native state, I have just assumed a solemn vow to be faithful to the duty imposed upon me. This vow has not been lightly taken. I am neither unconscious of the greatness of the task imposed upon me nor of the weakness of my own powers to fulfill it. A free people knows no other way to manage itself than by seeking the will of the majority. That majority will, however, soon become a minority unless it provides reasonable rule for all the people, a violation of which plain dictate of justice would be, in my judgment, oppression. Theories of government will rightfully continue to exist and be discussed in Indiana, but now that the tumult and passion of an election have passed, it becomes my duty and yours as well to give the best of ourselves, not only to the maintenance of a free government, but also to the honest, economical and painstaking administration of public affairs. These affairs are to be managed not with an eye single to party success, but rather with an eye single to the public weal. I have not ceased to be a Democrat, but I have pledged myself this day to regard and carefully conserve the rights of citizens who were not favorable to my election, but who, I hope, will now cheerfully accept my service so long as it is fairly rendered in the best interests of Indiana. While the right of government comes only through the free consent of the governed, still in a larger sense, that right should never rest in any man's hands until he promises to do his utmost to respect the views and protect the rights of alien, denizen and citizen alike, and to give to all the people his best in the way of good government, "unswayed by influence and unbought by gain." This pledge I now give to the people of Indiana. Having promised you, so far as I can contribute to it, honest and faithful service by myself and by the public servants over whom I may have control, I trust I will not be considered a mendicant knocking at your gates when I suggest that there is likewise a duty resting upon you. It is true that those of you who were born to the purple of American citizenship have never verbally registered a solemn oath to be obedient to the constitution and laws of the land. Still, those who came before you and who bestowed upon you this priceless heritage have tacitly imposed that obligation upon you, and you cannot shrink its discharge if you would. As I owe to you loyal service, you owe to me respect, confidence and support until, by lack of ability or dishonesty, I may have justly forfeited the same.

You call me governor, but what I shall govern depends upon yourselves; and how I shall succeed, depends upon your attitude. The most important thing in a free government is to have the people always conscious of the fact that they are themselves largely responsible for not only the system of government under which they live, but for its due administration. There are certain verities which neither education nor evolution can change. A people can always have the form of government which they desire if they are willing to make the necessary sacrifices to obtain it. To these, therefore, I desire to direct your attention. In a way you want freedom of thought in Indiana—are you charitable enough to let other people exercise the same privilege? You want freedom to worship God according to the dictates of your own consciences—are you brave enough to worship Him and generous enough to let every other man find his way into the presence of his Maker as best he may? You want free and untrammelled opinion on all public questions—are you liberal enough to promote your views without ceasing to be an American and becoming a tyrant? You believe that upon all questions you are yourself orthodox—can you

## GROOMING FOR CONGRESS

The Supporters and Followers of Holliday Have Entered Him in the Race for the Congressional Nomination in 1910, and Figure That Moss Will Make the Race Against Him.

A special from Washington City says:

It would not be at all surprising to those in touch with Fifth District political developments if Elias S. Holliday should lead the Republican hosts in the congressional battle of 1910. The Fifth District congressmen, whose term will expire on March 4, is in receipt of a good many letters offering him support if he should decide to undertake a fight for the leadership of the party again next year. There is an important political element in the district that regards him as the man who would be most likely to win in a contest with Ralph Moss, who, in all probability, will be nominated for a second term by the Democrats.

In the contest for the Republican congressional nomination last year Mr. Holliday absolutely forbade the use of his name. He had given his word that he would do so and he stuck to it. This promise, some of his correspondents point out, is not in any sense binding on him as affecting the congressional nomination of next year.

Mr. Holliday says he does not feel physically capable of going out and making a fight for the nomination. While he will not discuss the use of his name it is considered altogether likely that if the nomination comes to him without a struggle he will accept, but that if there are active candidates in the field he will keep out.

## WANT NEW PRISON NOW

Brazil People Are Planning to Get New Penal Institution Next.

## A GOOD SITE IS SUGGESTED

The Brazil Factory Club will appoint a committee at its next meeting to look after the location of the proposed new penal institution which Governor Hanly recommended in his message to the Legislature.

It is expected that the legislature will act on the suggestion of the governor and appoint a commission to select the site for this new state institution and it is necessary that Brazil should have a committee ready to look after the interests of the city when the commission is appointed.

A site which has been suggested as an available one for the penal institution is along the banks of Croy Creek just east of Harmony. This would place the prison on the line of the Vandalia Railroad and the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction line and would be of easy access from this city where connections could be made from the north or south. It is believed that this site would suit every requirement of the state for such an institution and the land could be secured very reasonably.

It will not do any harm for Brazil to make an effort to secure this big institution and we will never get anything unless we go after it. Such an institution would bring considerable money into this part of the state and while the state is passing around the institutions we would make it known that we have our hand out for anything that is loose.—Brazil Daily Times.

## COAL BUSINESS IS IMPROVING

Cold Weather Creates More Demand For Winter Fuel Yet the Outlook Is Not Very Promising.

The cold wave has had a very good effect on the coal business of this section, and indeed on all sections of the coal producing country, but nowhere is it any where near as good as it should be, or as it generally is at this season of the year. The average yield in the Brazil field is less than three days a week, and that field really represents in a fair way all other coal districts.

There is hope, however, that relief is in sight, although it is hardly based on sufficient grounds to insure such confidence.

## PARDON FOR DYING BOY

BERT WENTWORTH, SENTENCED TO REFORMATORY FOR GRAND LARCENY, IS GRANTED HIS FREEDOM BY GOVERNOR HANLY—HAD BEEN ON PAROLE FOR A YEAR.

## A MURDERER, TOO, IS PAROLED

Charley Gray, Who With William Gainer, Was Sentenced to Life Imprisonment for Killing a Reelsville Man, is Allowed to Go Free—Convicted on Circumstantial Evidence.

One of the last official acts of J. Frank Hanly as Governor of Indiana has been to give a paroled convict the privilege of dying an absolutely free man. Bert Wentworth, now living in Terre Haute, and who was paroled from the Michigan City Penitentiary more than a year ago, is dying at his home, and requested that he be given the privilege of dying without the stigma of a prison threat hanging over him.

The case was presented to Governor Hanly Saturday and after assuring himself of the facts he granted an unconditional pardon.

Is a Greencastle Boy.

Wentworth is a Greencastle boy. He had lived in this town all of his life until sentenced to the State Reformatory September 3, 1902. He was sentenced to from one to fourteen years in the reformatory for burglary and grand larceny, to which charge he pleaded guilty. Wentworth at that time was eighteen years old.

The crime for which he was sentenced was breaking into the home of John Cawley and robbing it of \$37 worth of jewelry belonging to Miss Florence Cawley.

Was Paroled a Year Ago.

About a year ago he was paroled by the Governor and came to Greencastle. He went to work at the Lane Meat Market as delivery boy and worked there until about two weeks ago when he was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism. Wentworth then was taken to the home of his mother in Terre Haute and has been in a critical condition ever since. Today he is reported some better.

Parole for a Murderer.

In addition to the pardon of Bert Wentworth, Governor Hanly also granted a parole to a man sentenced to prison for life from Putnam County. This man is Charley Gray, Gray and his accomplice, William Gainer, were sentenced to prison for life in the Putnam County Court on Friday, March 12, 1897 for the murder of Billy Counts, a Reelsville drug store proprietor.

The men were convicted on circumstantial evidence. Both were strangers in the county but had been around Reelsville on the day of the killing. That evening as Counts was closing his store two men entered and attempted to rob him. He resisted and was shot dead. His clerk ran from the scene of the murder and his testimony virtually convicted the men. They escaped that night but later were arrested. They claimed the South as their home. The men were convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

## DEATH OF MRS. MCCAMMACK

Mrs. Earley McCamrack of Mt. Meridian, died Saturday at near midnight at St. Vincent's Hospital in Indianapolis. Mrs. McCamrack leaves a husband and one son, Dennis, six years old, and a host of friends to mourn her death.

The funeral will occur at 11 o'clock Tuesday at Stilesville. Thos. Brown and Mrs. Martha Runyan of Mt. Meridian will conduct the funeral services.

## DERRICKS FOR PANAMA CANAL

A south-bound freight train on the Monon this morning had in it one car loaded with derricks for use on the Panama canal. They were complete and ready to be put together. They were from the American Hoist and Derrick Company at St. Paul and were consigned to the chief quartermaster, Isthmian Canal Commission, Colon.—Bedford Democrat.

## Close of Week of Prayer.

The rain of Saturday evening did not keep a goodly number from coming out to hear Professors Harris and North speak on "The Signs of the Times." Dr. Harris spoke from the stand-point of a psychologist, and Dr. North from that of a sociologist. The addresses were careful, suggestive, and optimistic. On Sunday morning Dr. John preached to a congregation that filled the auditorium, on the subject "Christ, the Giver of Life." As usual with him, the sermon, was mighty, and made a good close for the week of prayer and a good beginning for the protracted meeting, which opened last evening with a good congregation present and an excellent spirit.

Meetings will be held each evening through the week except Saturday, at 7 o'clock. The pastor will preach, Mr. Harry McLean will lead the singing, and there will be special music each evening. The general subject for the week is "What Must I do to be Saved?" the pastor presenting special phases of this subject each evening.

## I. U. GETS BLIND STUDENT

Pupil of Helen Keller's Enrolls for Four-Year Course in Bloomington University.

## GRADUATE FROM INDIANAPOLIS

Although, totally blind, Fred, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira E. McCartney, West Seventh Street, has enrolled as a student at Indiana University and expects to take the full four-year's course, and to work for his degree in the literary department.

Fred unfortunately lost his eyesight when fourteen months old following a severe attack of measles.

He has succeeded remarkably well as a student, however, notwithstanding this handicap, and a year ago graduated from the state school for the blind at Indianapolis.

He will receive many of his text books from Helen Keller, the blind girl, who is a graduate of Harvard University.

He is the first blind student to ever enroll at Indiana university.—Bloomington World.

Greencastle Lodge B. P. O. E. No. 1077 will meet in regular session, Tuesday night, January 12, 1908. C. C. Gillen, Secy.

## OLD THINGS PASS AWAY

All Things Become New, and Hence It is That at High Twelve Today, J. Frank Hanly Became a Has Been And Hon. Thomas R. Marshall Became Governor of Indiana.

## INAUGURAL CEREMONIES IMPOSING

At high noon today Governor J. Frank Hanly retired and Governor-elect Thomas R. Marshall took the oath of office as the state's executive.

The inauguration was surrounded with all the pomp and ceremony befitting an occasion of state. Coincident with the inaugural speech the incoming Governor delivered his first message to the members of the General Assembly. The ceremony took place in the south corridor of the State House, which had been elaborately decorated with flags and bunting, laurel and holly.

A platform had been erected in the northwest corner of the corridor. From this point the new Governor, facing the east, delivered his message to the state's lawmakers and to the people. Upon the platform arrangements had been made to accommodate all the heads of the different state departments, state officers and the state judiciary, with their wives. In addition there were twelve guests each of Mr. and Mrs. Hanly and Mr. and Mrs. Marshall. The invocation was pronounced by George L. Mackintosh, president of Wabash College, and the oath was administered to Mr. Marshall by Judge Frank S. Roby of the Appellate Court. Before this ceremony Governor Hanly delivered a short speech of farewell.

Aside from the twelve guests of incoming and outgoing executives, no invitations had been extended. Governor-elect Marshall wished this to be especially understood: In accordance with this idea, no arrangements had been made for seating any but state officers and wives and legislators and wives. The line was drawn strictly by the inaugural committee and the Governor-elect. Otway Baker, custodian of the State House, following out their instructions, only provided seats to meet this requirement.

Governor Marshall's address appears in the Herald today. Don't fail to read it.

## Our January Clearance Sale Of One Year Ago

Was the most successful Mid-Winter Sale we have ever held.

And the reason for this was that our customers having confidence in our statements, were eager to share in the good things offered at big reductions in prices.

We hope to make our present January Clearance Sale even more satisfactory to ourselves and especially so to you.

## Good Winter Weather This

And our opportune sale at

Greatly Reduced Prices of Women's and Girl's Cloaks Women's Tailored Suits and Furs

Enables you to own newest style garments at a fraction of the former prices.

Cloaks that were \$5.00 now	\$3.33
Cloaks that were 7.50 now	5.00
Cloaks that were 10.00 now	6.67
Cloaks that were 12.00 now	8.00
Cloaks that were 15.00 now	10.00
Cloaks that were 18.00 now	12.00
Cloaks that were 20.00 now	13.33
Cloaks that were 25.00 now	16.67

## Women's Tailored Suits Are Getting Scarce

For convenience sake they are bunched into two lots. 10 Suits to be sold at \$10.00. 8 Suits to be sold at \$18.00.

In each lot are suits formerly priced at double the money. There are as yet a good line of sizes and styles as good as we've had this year.

Low prices are being made on Muslins, Ginghams, Calicos, Percales and other standard every day cottons

ALLEN BROS.

(Continued on Page Two.)



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## BLOOMINGTON NOT SAFE YET

In Spite of Predictions Made Last  
 Week, Water is Very Scarce There  
 —New Well Not Finished.

It is only a matter of a few days  
 until the water works will be again  
 forced to close down unless rain  
 comes to relieve the situation. Supt.  
 Helfrich and the city council are do-  
 ing all in their power to get water.  
 The well is being driven as rapidly  
 as possible but so far no water in  
 any quantity has been struck. The  
 dam below the Welmer spring is be-  
 ing constructed temporarily and the  
 water from that spring will be in  
 use in a few days.—Bloomington  
 Telephone.

## A Sprained Ankle.

As a rule a man will feel well satis-  
 fied if he can hobble around on  
 crutches in two or three weeks after  
 spraining his ankle, and it is often  
 two or three months before he is fully  
 recovered. This is an unnecessary  
 loss of time, as by applying Cham-  
 berlain's Liniment, as directed, a  
 cure may be effected in less than  
 one week's time, and in many cases  
 within three days. Sold by all dealers

## The Ticket.

"So he wasn't willing to head the  
 ticket?"

"Oh, yes; he was willing to head  
 the ticket. But he wasn't willing to  
 foot the bills."

## Fever Sores.

Fever sores and old chronic sores  
 should not be healed entirely, but  
 should be kept in healthy condition.  
 This can be done by applying Cham-  
 berlain's Salve. This salve has no  
 superior for this purpose. It is also  
 most excellent for chapped hands,  
 sore nipples, burns and diseases of  
 the skin. For sale by all dealers.

Fireman—Jump out, lady; the house  
 is on fire. Lady—Impossible.  
 The doctor told me not to leave my bed  
 under any circumstances.—Judge.

## The Story of a Medicine.

Its name—"Golden Medical Discovery"—  
 was suggested by one of its most impor-  
 tant and valuable ingredients—Golden  
 Seal root.  
 Nearly forty years ago, Dr. Pierce dis-  
 covered that he could, by the use of pure,  
 triple-refined glycerine, aided by a cer-  
 tain degree of constantly maintained  
 heat and with the aid of apparatus and  
 appliances designed for that purpose, ex-  
 tract from our most valuable native me-  
 dicinal roots their curative properties  
 much better than by the use of alcohol,  
 so generally employed. So the now world-  
 famous "Golden Medical Discovery," for  
 the cure of weak stomach, indigestion,  
 dyspepsia, torpid liver, or biliousness and  
 kindred derangements was first made, as  
 it ever since has been, without a particle  
 of alcohol in its make-up.

A glance at the list of its ingredi-  
 ents, printed on every bottle wrapper,  
 will show that it is made from the most  
 valuable medicinal roots found growing  
 in our American forests. All these in-  
 gredients have received the strongest  
 endorsement from the leading medical ex-  
 perts, doctors and writers on *Medicine*  
 who have recommended them as the  
 best remedies for the diseases for which  
 "Golden Medical Discovery" is advised.

A little book of these endorsements has  
 been compiled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of  
 Buffalo, N. Y., and will be mailed free to  
 any one asking same by postal card, or  
 letter addressed to the Doctor as above.  
 From these endorsements, copied from  
 standard medical books of all the differ-  
 ent schools of practice, it will be found  
 that the ingredients composing the "Golden  
 Medical Discovery" are advised not only  
 for the cure of the above mentioned  
 diseases, but also for the cure of all cat-  
 arrhal, bronchial and throat affections,  
 accompanied with catarrhal discharges,  
 hoarseness, sore throat, lingering, or  
 hang-on-coughs, and all those wasting  
 affections which, if not promptly and  
 properly treated are liable to terminate  
 in consumption. Take Dr. Pierce's Dis-  
 covery in time and persevere in its use  
 until you give it a fair trial and it is not  
 likely to disappoint. Too much must not  
 be expected of it. It will not perform  
 miracles. It will not cure consumption  
 in its advanced stages. No medicine will.  
 It will cure the affections that lead up to  
 consumption, if taken in time.

## NEW GOVERNOR TO PEOPLE

(Continued from Page One.)

grant your private right to en-  
 tain a different view without charging  
 him with heterodoxy? You want hon-  
 esty in public affairs—can you be hon-  
 est in your private affairs and not  
 think it would be wrong to steal a  
 dollar while right to bribe a legislator?  
 You want economy in expenditure of  
 public money—are you willing that  
 your special interests should be as  
 economically administered by the state  
 as you require the interests of other  
 citizens to be administered? You  
 want thoroughly competent men to  
 serve you—can you be generous  
 enough to see that this does not nec-  
 essarily imply your selection or the  
 selection of your personal friend? If  
 a member of the minority you believe  
 the bipartisan management of state in-  
 stitutions will promote the best inter-  
 ests of the state—are you patriotic  
 enough to see that an election which  
 changes you from a minority to a ma-  
 jority does not change the principle  
 upon which these institutions should  
 be administered?

The governor of this state is not  
 authorized by your written constitu-  
 tion to make any laws for you. This  
 is the function of the general assem-  
 bly. The governor's duty consists in  
 seeing that when laws are once made,  
 they are enforced. You say you want  
 them enforced. Do not think that you  
 can shirk responsibility for law en-  
 forcement by berating the officers of  
 the law, among whom is the governor.  
 Whenever any complaint comes to me  
 of the lack of law enforcement in In-  
 diana, it should not be sent to me as  
 confidential, because it will not be so  
 treated. A citizen is as much bound  
 to bear his part of the burden of law  
 enforcement as is the law officer. I  
 shall very promptly send any commu-  
 nication informing me of law violation  
 to the proper prosecuting attorney  
 with instructions to call upon the citi-  
 zen to back up in public the charges  
 which he has privately made to me.  
 If you are willing to do your part of  
 the work and any law officer of this  
 state shall fail, neglect or refuse to dis-  
 charge his duty, the present general  
 assembly will, I believe, enact such  
 legislation as will enable me to see  
 that the laws of this state are en-  
 forced. The peace and well-being of  
 this state are not conserved by the  
 multitude of criminal statutes nor the  
 severity of punishment. If the number  
 of crimes and misdemeanors were re-  
 duced, the degree of punishment less-  
 ened, and greater effort made to con-  
 vict for every violation of the law, the  
 peace, quietude and good order of the  
 state would be greatly increased. It  
 is the certainty and not the severity of  
 punishment which lessens the commis-  
 sion of crime. Crime should be crime  
 to every citizen except the vicious.  
 Legislators have been known to enact  
 statutes at the instance of interested  
 parties upon the theory that either the  
 law would be automatic or that no at-  
 tention would be paid to it after it was  
 enacted. It is the common experience  
 of mankind, whether in a republic or  
 in a monarchy, that to enforce a law  
 which rises above the moral sentiment  
 of the community, such enforcement  
 breeds perjury, discontent, bitterness  
 of feeling and local anarchy. In its  
 last analysis, regardless of constitu-  
 tions, statutes and court decisions, the  
 law is the moral sentiment of each  
 particular neighborhood. Civic right-  
 eousness as a theory and civic right-  
 eousness as an accomplished fact may  
 be in any community as far apart as  
 zenith and nadir. The best civic right-  
 eousness is the righteousness of the  
 individual citizen—the man who is  
 honest not because it pays, but just  
 because he is; the man who is truth-  
 ful not because it is a good business  
 asset, but because brain and heart do  
 not suggest the lie; the man who is  
 sober not because of public opinion,  
 but by reason of his own self-respect.  
 Take all the virtues and all the graces  
 of human life, view them from every  
 standpoint as you may, and your sober  
 judgment will convince you that it is  
 not so much the rigor of the law as it  
 is the regard of the individual citizen  
 for his own well-being which marks  
 the progress upward of a people. How  
 often have we seen men acquitted of  
 statutory crime who were guilty be-  
 yond a reasonable doubt. These ac-  
 quittals have come because the legal  
 enactment was beyond and above and  
 did not meet the approval of the moral  
 sentiment of the community where the  
 man was tried. How often again,  
 have we seen convictions of many of  
 the statutory crimes and misdemean-  
 ors of Indiana referred to jokingly.  
 Such convictions have ceased to bring  
 the blush of shame to the cheek of the  
 convicted man. He is, after conviction,  
 as he was before, and his conviction

is made the source of ridicule under  
 a law which does not meet the approval  
 of the moral sentiment of the com-  
 munity, as a source of mortification,  
 and acquittal of a guilty person under  
 like circumstances but tend to breed a  
 disregard for law, lower the standard  
 of public morals and weaken the whole  
 fiber of the state. This condition of  
 public ideas should be changed. It can  
 be changed in only one of two ways.  
 You must either insist upon the legis-  
 lature enacting or you must culti-  
 vate within yourselves a greater de-  
 gree of reverence for those enactments  
 and you must realize that the punish-  
 ment which the state inflicts is only  
 supplemental to that punishment  
 which public opinion should inflict  
 upon the law violator. Be prudent and  
 conservative, therefore, in the requests  
 which you make to your legislators for  
 statutory enactments. The gray dawn  
 of the twentieth century has not  
 changed the truth that legislative en-  
 actment looking toward the making of  
 men honest, or truthful, or industrious,  
 or wise, is "as idle as a painted ship  
 upon a painted ocean." It has been  
 suggested to me from a good but not  
 thoughtful source, that the province of  
 human government is to promote good  
 character. As great national reforms  
 never work out, but always up, so  
 character is built from the inside of  
 the individual man, and not from the  
 outside. A great Englishman declared  
 that you could not indict a people.  
 May I be permitted to add that the In-  
 diana legislature cannot baptize the  
 state? The best form of government  
 cannot exist in its purity over a bad  
 people. Legislative enactments should  
 not precede, but should succeed, civic  
 reform. As you want and hope to  
 have your fathers' government endure,  
 and your fathers' God to smile upon  
 you, so I beg you to be zealous in pro-  
 moting all the virtues of private life  
 among yourselves; never to use a dif-  
 ferent rule in dealing with public offi-  
 cials than you would use in the private  
 affairs of life; to be as zealous in  
 granting to every other man the right  
 of life, liberty and to the pursuit of  
 happiness as you are in maintaining  
 that right yourselves; to be ever ready  
 to uphold your officers in the mainte-  
 nance of the majesty of the law; to  
 strive to put into the life of the state  
 every virtue which has blessed your  
 individual life; to remember when in  
 the majority that it is not at all im-  
 probable some day you may be in the  
 minority, and that, therefore, good citi-  
 zenship consists as much in decent  
 treatment of your neighbor as in the  
 enforcement of your own particular  
 ideas.

The free people of this state, under  
 no compulsion to act whatever, adapt  
 ed a written constitution, as they de-  
 clared, "to the end that justice be es-  
 tablished, public order maintained and  
 liberty perpetuated." These seem to  
 me to be the functions of government  
 in Indiana. A complex civilization  
 throws many a side-light upon these  
 propositions, and we have, in my judg-  
 ment, been paying more attention to  
 the side-lights than to the principles  
 involved in good government. What  
 we need is not reform, but regenera-  
 tion. For many years that body of our  
 citizenship which represents the cap-  
 ital of the state has been jealously  
 watching the general assembly lest in  
 its enactments it should pass some  
 law which would be inimical to the in-  
 terests of capital. On the other hand  
 labor has also watched and importuned  
 the legislature not to pass any en-  
 actments which would be inimical to  
 it and of benefit to capital. To a less  
 extent here perhaps than in many other  
 of the commonwealths of this coun-  
 try the war between labor and capital  
 is being fought. It might be appropri-  
 ately described as a state of armed  
 neutrality. This, however, is not the  
 attitude which ought to be maintained  
 between men, every one of whom  
 ought to understand that the business  
 of government as defined by the con-  
 stitution is not to promote business,  
 and it is not the business of business  
 to control legislation. A rebirth in the  
 minds of all the men of Indiana, an  
 awakening to the fact that justice can  
 never be established where legislation  
 enables one man to obtain a special  
 privilege over another man, public or-  
 der maintained where jealousy and bit-  
 terness of heart exist, and liberty per-  
 petuated where one man thinks that  
 he has inherently a better right to pro-  
 tection at the hands of the law than  
 another, will result, I trust, in a new  
 point of view for the capitalist and the  
 laborer; will help each of them to un-  
 derstand that they are all brethren in  
 this American commonwealth, having  
 equal rights, equal privileges, and en-  
 titled to equal opportunities. If the  
 passion and the tumult of the past can  
 be allayed, and these two great inter-  
 ests so essentially necessary to the  
 prosperity of this people can be per-  
 suaded to meet in a spirit of mutual  
 respect and mutual esteem, we may  
 safely look forward to the time when,  
 without legislative enactments, each  
 will sheathe its sword and grasp the  
 hand of its opponent in friendship. I  
 am not yet ready to concede that  
 classes will permanently exist in a  
 land of manhood suffrage. The battles  
 won by either side in the past have not  
 been worth the winning. We all do not  
 anger the things we wish in our calmer  
 moments we had not done. Legisla-  
 tion will be necessary in the future  
 as in the past, but let us legislate in  
 a spirit of equity rather than in a  
 spirit of revenge.

And so, my fellow-citizens, let us ap-  
 proach the discharge of our duties  
 with reverence for the high ideals  
 upon which our system of government  
 is founded, and with a renewed sense  
 of the personal responsibility which

rests equally upon every man in In-  
 diana to see that all the inherent rights  
 of the people are preserved; that offi-  
 cers do not usurp any function of gov-  
 ernment which has not been expressly  
 delegated to them, but give to the peo-  
 ple an honest, economical and busi-  
 nesslike administration of public af-  
 fairs. These are the ends toward  
 which, doubtless often blindy, I will  
 strive. To the attainment of them,  
 may I not ask your hearty co-operation  
 by way of advice, assistance, constant  
 watchfulness and a genuine effort ev-  
 erywhere in Indiana to elevate, if need  
 be, and hold aloft constantly these in-  
 signia of good government and these  
 banners of victorious conquest over all  
 those foes who are inimical both to  
 the best form of government and its  
 best administration?

## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Recommendations Touching Upon the  
 Welfare of the State.

Following is Governor Marshall's  
 first message to the legislature:

I recommend that you immediately  
 employ a non-partisan expert, if need  
 be, residing out of this state, to enter  
 the various offices in the state house,  
 examine the work which is done there-  
 in, report to the committee on appro-  
 priations what would be a liberal sal-  
 ary for the official, how much clerical  
 assistance he needs, what such assist-  
 ance should be paid, and what offices,  
 if any, can be abolished without detri-  
 ment to the public service. In the in-  
 terests of integrity, I recommend that  
 you put every official in Indiana upon  
 a fixed, definite and certain salary,  
 which, by no construction of law, shall  
 in any sum be ever added; the adoption  
 of a uniform system of bookkeeping ac-  
 counted for; that it cannot be copyright-  
 ed; the examination of public records at in-  
 tervals in such a manner as will not  
 interfere with the right of lo-  
 cal self-government; the auditing of  
 all public accounts, showing in every  
 instance upon such account the origi-  
 nal contract or the section of the stat-  
 ute authorizing the payment of the  
 money and requiring all vouchers to be  
 used in pursuance thereto to have a  
 like showing; the abolition of county  
 councils, township advisory boards, and  
 perhaps other officials; the putting of  
 county commissioners and all other  
 public officials under adequate bond  
 with a proviso that the statute of limi-  
 tations shall not begin to run either  
 criminally against the official or civilly  
 against his bondmen until after no-  
 tice and demand to repay; preventing  
 any official of this state either individ-  
 ually or as a member of a corporation  
 from entering into or deriving any  
 profit whatever from any public con-  
 tract; requiring all fines, fees and for-  
 fetures to be entered on the public  
 records, promptly collected, turned  
 into the treasury, and making the offi-  
 cial whose duty it is to collect liable  
 upon his bond if he does not collect  
 the same, whenever collectible; and  
 providing for the food and clothing  
 of prisoners in jails and elsewhere at  
 actual cost upon open bids received  
 therefor.

## Investigation of Public Offices.

The public is not only desirous of  
 having frequent investigation of all  
 public offices, but such investigations  
 are a check not only upon dishonesty  
 but also upon extravagance. The sys-  
 tem of fees and contingent allowances  
 is likely to lead to extravagant and  
 unwarranted use of public funds. I  
 therefore recommend the investigation  
 of the public offices under the state  
 government for the purposes of ascer-  
 taining whether there has been any  
 extravagance in their management  
 and whether the letter of the law has  
 been strained in order to obtain extra  
 allowances. If doubtful, illegal or un-  
 constitutional allowances shall have  
 been made, I request authority to bring  
 the necessary suits to compel a recov-  
 ery of the money into the state treas-  
 ury.

With the corps of assistants in the  
 attorney general's office, it would seem  
 that special counsel ought not to be  
 employed by the state, but such coun-  
 sel, from time to time, have been em-  
 ployed. I know nothing whatever as to  
 the necessity, therefore, and so say  
 nothing upon the subject. I think  
 however, that economy and competency  
 can be secured by giving the gover-  
 nor a special counsel, whose business  
 it shall be to prosecute and defend all  
 suits which the governor may direct  
 him to take charge of, and to advise  
 generally with the governor.

## Amendment of Election Law.

In my judgment the election law  
 should be so amended as to definitely  
 provide for speedy returns and the  
 safeguarding of the same to the satis-  
 faction of all parties interested in an  
 election; for the contest of offices in  
 such a way as to guarantee a solution  
 of the contest; and for the adoption of  
 a primary law not only for the nomi-  
 nation of candidates, but for the elec-  
 tion of delegates to all state and other  
 conventions, to the end that the peo-  
 ple may not turn their government  
 over to the hands of designing politi-  
 cians. And I suggest that in such pri-  
 mary election the people be permitted  
 to vote upon their choice for United  
 States senator.

This administration, whether justly  
 so or not, will be held responsible for  
 the conduct of its officials. I request,  
 therefore, that you invest the governor  
 with power to remove, without cause,  
 any appointive officer in this state  
 whenever in his judgment such remov-  
 al will be beneficial to the public ser-  
 vice, and I recommend that you invest  
 him with authority to remove any elec-  
 tive officer who shall refuse, when called  
 upon, to enforce any law of this  
 state, preserving, however, to such of-  
 ficer the right of appeal from the de-

cision of the governor to the supreme  
 court.

## New Railroad Commission.

The general assembly of this state  
 in 1905 enacted what is commonly  
 called "A Railroad Commission Law."  
 In 1907 it either passed or pretended  
 to pass an act amending certain sec-  
 tions thereof. The preamble is vague,  
 uncertain and does not disclose what  
 act was attempted to be amended.  
 Whether the present commission is  
 de jure and whether its orders are le-  
 gal, are mooted questions. To prevent  
 useless litigation, I recommend the re-  
 peal of all acts upon the subject and  
 the passage of a new one. \* \* There  
 are now 10,000 grade crossings in In-  
 diana, where lives are constantly being  
 lost. It is immaterial whether these  
 deaths are caused from the negligence  
 of the persons or the railroads. Steps  
 should be either taken to enforce the  
 present law or it should be so amend-  
 ed as to look to the ultimate wiping  
 out of grade crossings in Indiana.

The problem confronting the people  
 of this state with reference to corpo-  
 rations and stock and bonds which  
 have been watered, is one that can not  
 be equitably adjusted offhand. Whether  
 we can remedy the evil of the past or  
 not, we can prevent a continuance of it  
 for the future. I recommend, there-  
 fore, an amendment of the corporate  
 laws of Indiana in toto if possible, if  
 not, to the extent that hereafter a  
 dollar's worth in money or in property  
 of the fair value thereof in the market  
 must go into every corporation for  
 every dollar of stock, and no bonds  
 shall ever be floated until dollar for  
 dollar shall pass into the treasury of  
 the corporation during the same.

Civil Service Examination  
 This people will not tamely submit  
 to the creating of an office-holding  
 class, because that class soon comes  
 to stand with the administration and  
 soon believes itself to be the master  
 and not the servant of the people. At  
 the same time they do demand com-  
 petency in office. Though in the offices  
 of the state the clerical assistance  
 should be representative of the party  
 in power, still I suggest that you at  
 least consider whether a system of  
 examination can not be adopted so  
 that if either Democrats or Republi-  
 cans are employed, they shall be com-  
 petent to discharge the duties of their  
 offices.

## Department of Inspection

The department of inspection in  
 Indiana should be revised and put up  
 on a business and scientific basis.

The office of oil inspector is run  
 upon the vicious fee system. There  
 are thirty-three deputies, some of  
 whom do not inspect the oil in the  
 manner provided by law, but are more  
 interested in inspecting the checks  
 which come in payment for their al-  
 leged services. I recommend that the  
 department be reorganized, having a  
 chief inspector, whose sole duty shall  
 be clerical in taking charge of the  
 reports of the subordinate officers and  
 seeing that the fees are promptly paid  
 into the state treasury; and that there  
 be a deputy inspector for each con-  
 gressional district in Indiana, one and  
 no more, whose salary shall be fixed  
 with reference to the work which has  
 heretofore been done in the several  
 congressional districts of Indiana, the  
 fees remaining as they are, but to be  
 covered into the state treasury.

I know nothing on the subject of in-  
 surance except that there are a great  
 many complaints about the present  
 status of the law. I therefore recom-  
 mend that if possible you take up this  
 question, and if needful, revise the  
 insurance department in the state of  
 Indiana.

## Repeal Metropolitan Police Law.

The metropolitan police law is a  
 violation of the doctrine of local self  
 government. I recommend its im-  
 mediate repeal.

There are certain phases of propo-  
 sed legislation which can scarcely be  
 distinguished from paternalism or So-  
 cialism. Schemes of all kinds will be  
 presented to you. I can not prevent  
 and will not attempt to prevent, your  
 yielding to these demands, but I think  
 your sober judgment will appreciate  
 the fact that under the guise of admin-  
 istering a free government, we are in  
 reality, rapidly turning all the  
 functions of government either into a  
 business asset or a guardianship over  
 the incompetent, the ignorant and the  
 shiftless. In making your appropri-  
 ations you must not forget that our  
 revenues are constantly being antici-  
 pated, and that only the most rigid  
 economy will meet our needs without a  
 bond issue.

## Useless Offices

The present cities and towns act has  
 in my judgment, overburdened cities  
 of the third and fourth classes with  
 useless officers and extravagant sal-  
 aries. They do not add to the effi-  
 ciency of the public service and are a bur-  
 den upon the taxpayer. The act  
 should be amended and the useless  
 offices abolished. In this connection I  
 wish to express my dissent against the  
 power of common councils in cities of  
 the fifth class to compel street im-  
 provements which mean practically  
 confiscation of property. The majority  
 of property owners in cities of that  
 class should have something to say  
 with reference to such improvements.

The hour has gone by when it is  
 necessary to beg investors to accept  
 franchises. Hereafter municipalities  
 should be prohibited from granting  
 franchises until the price the public  
 is to pay to enjoy them is clearly de-  
 fined, and the municipality is permit-  
 ted to share in the profits arising  
 therefrom.

## State Bonds.

In 1902 the general assembly created

(Continued on Page Three.)

Character Counts  
No Substitutes Sold

In choosing a drug store, character counts for ev-  
 erything, and price counts for nothing—where health  
 and safety are concerned. We adhere strictly to the  
 principle that quality is all that counts in medicine.  
 Of course, when it comes to patent medicine, toilet  
 articles, etc., the price is well known, and on those  
 things our store has enjoyed a reputation for getting  
 these articles for its customers at a material saving  
 from the price elsewhere.

Our stocks are complete, and we never offer a customer some  
 unknown concoction at a cut rate for a well advertised article in  
 which he has confidence. We are proud of our reputation in the  
 drug business—proud with a reason—and, positively assured that we  
 can well please you, we invite you to try us, if you do not know, and  
 continue as our friend if you now are.

The Owl Drug Store.  
 The Red Cross Drug Store

## GET YOUR MONEY ON THURSDAY

Our agent can be found in our office in the ALLEN  
 BLOCK, over American Express Company, all day Thursday,  
 prepared to make loans on furniture, pianos, live stock, etc.  
 Features: long time, cheap rates, small payments, liberal dis-  
 counts. No better time than now to prepare for winter. See  
 our agent Thursday, or mail your application to Room 17 Cit.  
 National Bank Building Brazil, Indiana.

ALLEN BLOCK Brazil Loan Co. ALLEN BLOCK

## TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE NOTICE

Jackson Township.  
 I will be at my home in Jackson  
 Township every Friday to transact  
 the business of my office as Trustee.  
 BENJAMIN WALLS.

Warren Township.  
 I will be at my home in Warren  
 Township on Thursday of each week  
 and at Putnamville on Saturdays to  
 transact the business of my office of  
 Trustee.  
 FRED MASTEN.

Monroe Township.  
 I will be at the Bainbridge Bank  
 each Wednesday and at my residence  
 on Friday to look after township  
 business.  
 D. V. ETCHESON.

Floyd Township.  
 My office days will be Saturday at  
 my home and the second Saturday  
 of each month at the Center School  
 House.  
 FRED TODD, Trustee.

Jefferson Township.  
 I will be at my residence each Fri-  
 day to transact the business of my  
 office.  
 OLIVER STRINGER.

Clinton Township.  
 I will be at my residence in Clin-  
 ton Township every Friday to tran-  
 sact the business of my office.  
 ED. THOMAS,  
 Trustee Clinton Township.

Marion Township.  
 I will be at my residence in Mar-  
 ion Township on Friday of each  
 week and Tuesday at Fillmore to  
 transact the business of my office.  
 OTTO E. RECTOR.

Brave Fire Ladders  
 often receive severe burns, putting  
 out fires, then use Bucklen's Arnica  
 Salve and forget them. It soon  
 drives out the pain. For Burns,  
 Scalds, Wounds, Cuts and Bruises it's  
 earth's greatest healer. Quickly  
 cures Skin Eruptions, Old Sores,  
 Bolls, Ulcers, Felons; best Pile  
 Cure made. Relief is instant. 25c  
 at the Owl Drug Store and Red Cross  
 drug store.

Advertise It In THE HERALD

## INTERURBAN TIME TABLE

EAST BOUND

6:05 am.	6	local.	
7:15 am.	8	local.	5:30 a
8:15 am.	10	local.	6:30 a
9:40 am.	102	limited.	8:15 a
10:17 am.	14	local.	8:30 a
11:15 am.	16	local.	9:30 a
12:40 pm.	104	limited.	11:15 a
1:17 pm.	20	local.	11:30 a
2:15 pm.	22	local.	12:30 p
3:40 pm.	106	limited.	1:15 p
4:17 pm.	2	local.	2:30 p
5:15 pm.	38	local.	3:30 p
6:40 pm.	108	limited.	5:15 p
7:17 pm.	8	local.	5:30 p
8:15 pm.	12	local.	6:30 p
9:17 pm.	16	local.	7:30 p
11:15 pm.	50	local.	9:30 p
12:15 am.	52	local.	10:30 p



**ELM TREE INN**

"Are you really engaged? Do tell me all about it," Dorothea rang for the maid who quickly removed the tea service, while Grace settled herself comfortably among the soft cushions.

"Well," began Dorothea, "it was Leon's fault. He forgot the batteries. We left New York with everything in shipshape order and made New Haven without a hitch. We stopped there over night, leaving early next morning. We reached Meriden, Conn., about noon and stopped for luncheon. Father told Leon to have the gasoline tank filled—to get new batteries and a fresh supply of acetylene gas in case we might need the lamps.

"It was a scorching hot day and poor Leon must have been upset by the heat. Anyway he forgot the batteries. We left Meriden at 2 o'clock, reckoning on reaching Hartford in time for dinner. A good breeze blew up and the sun lost some of its fierceness as the afternoon wore on. We took it pretty easy (making about 20 miles an hour) to see the country.

"And, oh! Grace, such a country. I am sure I shall just live it. Rich green rolling fields in which grazed fat, sleek cattle, and dotted here and there were pretty little cottages, some almost covered with vines, each one boasting its own neat flower garden.

"The farmers working in the fields stopped at the chug-chug of our engine and watched us disappear down the road. I didn't mind the dust the least bit. In fact, Grace, I had never thought motoring such fascinating sport. The roads were as smooth as asphalt and the scenery one delightful surprise after another. Then something went wrong. My knowledge of motor cars is very limited and I frankly admit that I gleaned my information from the look of apprehension that suddenly clouded father's face.

"Then when Leon began jerking the spark regulator up and down I knew my suspicions were correct.

"Then the engine began pounding, we slowed down gradually, then stopped altogether.

"Switch onto the other battery," suggested father, as Leon climbed out to investigate.

"A look from Leon told me we were stalled.

"I forgot to get fresh batteries, sir," he faltered, addressing father, and pulling the spark plug in and out aimlessly.

"You forgot!" roared father.

"You know, Grace, how irritable father is. He was in a terrible temper, and I confess I was somewhat put out myself."

"We had halted, or rather been halted, at the top of a steep hill, and nestling down in the valley beneath us surrounded by a grove of apple trees loaded down with crimson and yellow fruit, stood an old Colonial farmhouse. The blinds were drawn tightly, but there was someone chopping wood in the farm-yard, so father dispatched Leon to inquire how far we were from an inn or garage, and to make arrangements, if possible to be towed to it. Never until then had the small boy's cry 'get a horse' meant anything. Now it irritated me.

"I clambered out of the tonneau to gather some wild flowers that grew along the side of the road while father took advantage of Leon's absence to express his opinion on the worthlessness of chauffeurs in general.

"Suddenly a faint chug chug came from the road behind gradually getting louder as it came nearer. Then around the bend in the road in a cloud of dust, at about 50 miles an hour, came a huge red touring car. It came straight up the hill, stopping within a few feet of us, and I saw it contained but one person.

"It was him."

"Oh! Dorothea, what was he like?"

"Well," went on Dorothea, without answering her, "he answered father's volley of questions, then volunteered to tow us to Farmington. There was a garage there where we could secure the necessary batteries and a very comfortable inn where we could get dinner and spend the night. Leon, who had returned from the farm house at the urgent request of the farmer who set the dogs on him, looked crestfallen indeed as he tied our car securely behind the huge red one of our deliverer.

"You see, Grace, it's dreadfully humiliating to be towed, but somehow I didn't mind it. Father and I sat in the tonneau of his car, while Leon remained in ours to steer.

"It was growing dusk when we arrived at the inn, a rambling two-story structure, surrounded by a great wide veranda and almost hidden by giant elm trees, from which it has derived its name, 'Elm Tree Inn.'

"Our deliverer quickly explained that he was stopping at the country club, whose grounds joined those of the historical old inn, and that he would be at our service should we need him again.

"After accepting thanks he invited us to inspect the golf links next morning then left us in the care of the proprietor, a keen-eyed, cheery-faced fellow, who gave us very com-

**COAL!**

We have just received a car of

**Ghesnut Anthracite**

Order now

**HILLIS COAL Co.**

Tele. 187

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rubber tired cabs for all trains city calls, day or night. Price 15 cents. Prompt service positively guaranteed at all times. Give us your call and we will do the rest.

Cabs for parties and funerals on short notice.

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D ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.  
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Monon Route Excursions.

Some seekers excursion rates to western and southern points and third Tuesdays of each month.

J. A. Michael, Agt.

fortable rooms and gave orders for our dinner.

"When I awoke next morning the birds were singing and the sun streamed in at my window in a path of golden light across the carpet. After breakfast I sat on the end of the veranda that looked over on the clubhouse. Father had gone with Leon to inspect the installation of the new batteries and I was quietly admiring the beauties of the quaint old place when suddenly a tall, handsome figure appeared in the door of the clubhouse, hesitated a moment, then came smiling across the smooth green lawn straight to where I sat.

"Instantly I recognized him as our deliverer, but I had not noticed before how handsome he was. He threw himself into one of the huge porch chairs and stretched his legs comfortably in front of him, sprawling out lazily. I would have been angry at his apparent lack of manners had he not turned those deep blue, sincere eyes on me.

"And oh! Grace, such shoulders. He was like one of those formidable old trees, silent and grand in the sunlight. Just then father came and we started on our tour of the golf links. Personally, I could never see anything in golf and have always associated it with fat people, who's physician prescribes it as a last resort.

"Frankly, Grace, I am lazy and I was glad when it was time to return to the inn for luncheon. It was such a cool, inviting, mysterious old place that I could not refrain from asking questions. He seemed quite shocked at my apparent ignorance.

"Never heard of Elm Tree Inn? Why it sheltered Washington when that great nation's father had passed through Connecticut on his march through the New England states, away back in the days of the revolution. It was then a rude, one-room hut, but surrounded by the same elm trees. The original one room had been preserved and the inn had been built piece by piece around it till it was no longer to be seen from the outside.

"But inside it was as it had been when our first president had stopped there. The wide brick fireplace with its blackened crane and kettle remaining as it had been originally and the low ceiling and low broad windows easily distinguished it from the rest of the building. The old brick oven at the side of the fireplace was now used as a receptacle for fuel, but it was as it had been in the days of 1776.

"There was so much of interest about the old place that the afternoon had gone before we had finished our tour of inspection.

"Then father thought it best to remain over till morning before resuming our trip. After dinner we sat under the elms a while, then I retired, bidding our deliverer goodbye, as we were to start early in the morning perhaps before he was up.

"The moon shined in through the great trees and the quivering leaves made queer little pictures on the carpet. In the pond back of the inn the frogs croaked noisily. Now and then the screech of an owl pierced the clear night air echoing over the hills.

"I got up and looked out of the window over toward the clubhouse. I closed my eyes to shut out the glowing night, but it was impossible to shut out the vision of his handsome, erect figure; his honest blue eyes and frank smile.

"Unable to longer resist the strange impulse I dressed and went softly down stairs out into the moonlight. At the side of the house was the stump of a dead elm, covered over with blossoming honeysuckle vines. I sat down on a bench at the foot of this dead giant. I was drunk with the fragrance of the honeysuckle, awed by the splendor of the elms, inspired by the glory of the moonlight. Again there came a vision of him, tall, fair and splendid.

"I knew this was love.

"Suddenly came the thud of footsteps on the soft grass and I opened my eyes to find him standing before me. He spoke and I knew it was no longer a vision.

"And," prompted Grace.

"Well, we're engaged," answered Dorothea.

"How romantic!" sighed Grace. "Do tell me, Dorothea, I really won't tell anyone. Where are you going to spend your honeymoon?"

"Oh, dear!" pouted Dorothea.

"Please tell me, I won't tell a single soul."

"Why, at Elm Tree Inn, you silly. But remember, you're not to tell a soul," she cautioned.—Margaret Caruthers.

**How He Felt.**

"I actually felt like a hypocrite this morning," said Mr. Peck.

"What did you do, Henry?" asked his so-called better half.

"I congratulated a friend of mine who had just got married," replied Peck, as he hurriedly closed the door from the outside.

**Stung Again.**

Sapleigh—"I am—aw—such poor company for myself, doncher know."

Miss Cutting—"Another case of two souls with but a single thought."

**As Others See Us.**

Blox—"Anyway, I'd rather be a fool than a liar."

Knox—"It must be awfully nice to be self-satisfied."

**NEW GOVERNOR TO PEOPLE**

(Continued from Page Two.)

a state board of pardons. As it now exists it is a partisan board. It has authority to employ a competent clerk who shall also be a stenographer, at a salary of \$900 a year. The state board of pardons has not made use of the services of this clerk and stenographer for more than twenty days in any one year. The services of this clerk during the rest of the time have been at the disposal of the governor. In conformity with what ought to be the settled policy of this state, I recommend that this act be amended so as to provide for a bipartisan board, and I further recommend that one of the stenographers in the governor's office be required to act as the clerk and stenographer of the state board of pardons without additional compensation.

The number of boards and commissions in this state is startling. Instead of increasing the number of commissions, in my judgment they should be curtailed. The state board of health has not had that support from the state of Indiana which its laudable efforts in behalf of the public health and the dissemination of the knowledge of preventive medicine among the people of this state deserve, nor have the local boards of health been always selected with an eye single to the public welfare. The powers of these boards of health should be enlarged so as to give them jurisdiction over the pollution of streams, the sources of water supply, ventilation, lighting and plumbing of tenement houses, and a general discretion as to health requirements, subject only to the right of appeal in the event of unnecessary and obnoxious requirements. Appointments should be made not exclusively for political services rendered, but upon the ground of competency and fidelity to duty. The study of the cause and cure of tuberculosis is a laudable one. The same may be said of epilepsy. No better management, in my judgment, can be obtained than that of the state board of health. It will not do, however, to turn these two institutions into free sanatoria. For many years the people of this state have been paying all the expenses of insane wards aside from clothing. Wherever charity demanded this to be done, it was right, but there are many inmates of our insane asylums who have funds amply sufficient to provide for the wants of those dependent upon them at home, and still have sufficient property left, either in whole or in part, to support themselves. All such insane epileptic or consumptive patients should be compelled to support themselves, either in whole or in part, and the burden ought not to rest upon the people of this state. Let us deal generously with the unfortunate of the state, but let not the state support those who are able to support themselves.

**Charges of a Grave Character.**

The erection of what is known as the Indiana School of the Deaf and Dumb was, during the recent campaign, attended with charges of such a grave character, involving not only the amount of money expended, but also the manner of its expenditure and the stability of the buildings when completed, and the erection of the Southeastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane near Madison having also been brought into controversy, I recommend either a nonpartisan or bipartisan investigation of these two institutions which shall involve a report from thoroughly competent architects divorced from any political significance whatever, to the end that we may know whether when these buildings are completed they will be safe and durable. There is a crying demand for the erection of an asylum for the criminal insane. The problem is, how to meet this demand without additional expenditure of money. It is possible that a sale of the real estate occupied by the School for the Blind and the woman's prison would furnish sufficient money to erect at different places a modern school for the blind, a woman's prison and a hospital for the criminal insane.

The state geologist has done a valuable work for Indiana, but that work is probably completed except the making of a soil survey for this state. That survey has already been undertaken by the national government, and several of the counties of this state have been surveyed accordingly. Before continuing this office be sure that it is worth \$7,500 a year to the people of Indiana.

**Conservation of Timber.**

The conservation of timber in Indiana, which will always remain an agricultural state, is to be obtained by lectures delivered to the farmers in the various counties of the state by educated men who know the soil conditions and the grade of timber which will grow in such soil. The object lesson which we have in Clark county is too far away for most of the farmers in Indiana to induce them to make a journey for the purpose of seeing what the state is doing. The department is not in charge of an educated forester. I recommend the sale of this tract of land, the appointment of a state forester and an assistant, whose business it shall be to deliver popular lectures to the people of the state upon this important question. The most that can be hoped for is to induce the farmer to use his waste land as a timber lot.

**Educational Institutions.**

It is your duty to foster and maintain the educational institutions of Indiana, but you should not be so lavish in the appropriation of money as to

enable these institutions to desecrate private educational institutions which are furnishing, without any cost to the people of the state, educational advantages to a large number of its citizens. The state should own all property of every institution supported by it whether educational or benevolent. If the state is to assist further the state board of agriculture it should have control of that board and its property.

**A Final Word.**

There are many other matters that have already come to my attention to which I should like to direct yours, but I have already overburdened you with suggestions, many of which may not meet with your approval, and some of which the limited time in which you are in session will prevent you from considering. May I offer as an incentive to the diligent discharge of your duty my firm belief that such discharge will meet not only with the silent but with the openly avowed approbation of the people of this state, and may I suggest to you further that you proceed with caution in the passage of any legislation? Undigested legislation must inevitably result in evil to the body politic. Your record will be made not by the amount but by the character of the work you do. Let what is done be done after mature deliberation in the interests of the whole people, striving ever to establish justice, maintain order and promote liberty among the people of this state. "The world is governed too much," therefore, consider whether the throwing of the people upon their own resources may not be better for them than the enactment of many statutes defining their duties and fixing their conduct among themselves. If at any time you or any of your committees should deem my judgment to be of any value to you in any proposed legislation, I am your, as I hope to be the public's, obedient servant,

THOMAS R. MARSHALL.

**Strange Wedding Custom.**

Among the Lolos of Western China it is customary for the bride on the wedding morn to perch herself on the highest branch of a large tree, while the elder female members of her family cluster on the lower limbs, armed with sticks. When all are duly stationed the bridegroom clambers up the tree, assailed on all sides by blows, pushes and pinches from the dowagers, and it is not until he has broken through their fence and captured the bride that he is allowed to carry her off.

**Tradesmen in Japan.**

Some of the Japanese tradesmen in the smaller towns of Nippon have a curious way of advertising their business. On their right forearms they tattoo figures—the shoemaker a shoe, the woodcutter an ax, the butcher a cleaver. Underneath these emblems are such inscriptions as "I do my work modestly and cheaply," and "I am as good at my trade as most of my fellows." When they are looking for work they bare their arms and walk about the streets.

**Handkerchiefs in the Army.**

The Russian government has decreed that in future all soldiers of the Empire must use handkerchiefs—heretofore not one soldier out of a thousand has indulged in this luxury—and that all the handkerchiefs must contain pictures emblematic of a soldier's life, both in battle and in time of peace.

**Giraffe Cannot Swim.**

The giraffe is the only animal which is unable to swim. This is on account of its long neck. Every other animal can, if put to it, manage to keep afloat.

**President Helps Orphans.**

Hundreds of orphans have been helped by the President of the Industrial and Orphan's Home at Macon, Ga. who writes: "We have used Electric Bitters in this institution for nine years. It has proved a most excellent medicine for Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. We regard it as one of the best family medicines on earth." It invigorates the vital organs, purifies the blood, aids digestion, creates appetite. To strengthen and build up thin, pale, weak children or run-down people it has no equal. Best for female complaints. Only 50c at the Owl drug store and Red Cross drug store.

**Popularity Explained.**

"The looking-glass is the only truth-teller that is universally popular with the fair sex," remarked the typewriter boarder.

"That is because women interpret its reflections to suit themselves, and not literally," rejoined the scanty-haired bachelor at the pedal extremity of the mahogany.

**Came Near Choking to Death.**

A little boy, the son of Chris. D. Peterson, a well known resident of the village of Jacksonville, Iowa, had a sudden and violent attack of croup. Much thick stringy phlegm came up after giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mr. Peterson says: "I think he would have choked to death had we not given him this remedy." For sale by all dealers.


**Ukerdek—What makes you think that he is a man of metal?**

Gohang—Well, he has a steely eye and a wiry beard.

**ORPHEUM STOCK COM'Y**

At Opera House, ONE WEEK, commencing Monday Night, January 11th

Opening with COLLEGE CHUMS.



**CAST OF CHARACTERS.**

Arthur Webster, a rounder	W. E. LaRose
Harry Dixon, a student	Henry Gurvey
Toby Twinkle, a faithful negro	T. D. Emerson
Paul Dismore, a good fellow	Edward Doyle
Senator Webster, a United States Senator	Will J. Vance
Mr. Lepage, who can't go wrong	H. L. Brooks
Bessie Lepage	Louise Brown
Two peaches	Mabelle Morris
Indianaola Arnold, a new student	Gertrude Varno
Mrs. Mary Dixon, Harry's stepmother	Bertha Allen

**SYNOPSIS.**

ACT I—Morning. A bit of college life at Harvard.

ACT II—A June afternoon on the campus. Rising temperature—Getting hot.

ACT III—The quarrel. Arranging plans for a four-decker marriage. Cupid sends one arrow wrong.

**SPECIALTIES.**

Valdare and Varno, world's greatest bicyclists.

Doyle and Emerson, comedy jugglers supreme.

James and Roberts, world's worst acrobats.

W. E. LaRose, What a Little Smoke Will Do.

Winifred St. Claire, singing soubrette.

Henry Gurvey, monologue.

Orpheum Comedy Quartette.

James Hoy, phenomenal 12-year-old musician.

Louise Brown, illustrated song.

On Monday night two ladies or lady and gent will be admitted on one 30-cent ticket.

Seats on sale Saturday morning at Badger & Cook's Drug Store.

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**FREE SAMPLE OFFER—15 Days Only**

Beautiful Bright Sparkling Famous \$5 Barnatto Diamond Ring

(Ladies or Gentlemen's)

Approximates genuine in brilliancy—detection baffles experts—fills every requirement of the most exacting—pleases the most fastidious—at only one-thirtieth the cost of the real diamond.

As a means of introducing this marvelous and wonderful, scintillating gem, securing as many new friends as quickly as possible, we are making a special inducement for the new year.

We want you to wear this beautiful ring, this masterpiece of man's handicraft, this simulation that sparkles with all the beauty and flashes with all the fire of the first water. We want you to show it to your friends and take orders for us, as it sells itself—sells at sight—and makes us 100 per cent profit for you, absolutely without effort on your part.

We want good, honest, representative everywhere, in every locality, city or country, in fact, in every country in the world, both men and women, young or old, who will not sell or pawn the Barnatto Simulation Diamonds under the pretense that they are genuine diamonds, as such action with simulation diamonds sometimes leads to trouble or embarrassment, as shown by the following article from The Chicago Examiner, Nov. 15, 1898:

**THE KING OF DIAMONDS HAS LICENSE TAKEN AWAY.**

Alleged Bogus Gem Man Rails at Newspapers.

BURLINGTON, IA., Nov. 14.—For some time past newspapers in Iowa cities have been reporting the operations of a man whom they called 'The King of Diamonds.' It appears that there was nothing criminal in his operations, which consisted in selling 'phony' diamonds, but his methods of procedure were not exactly according to the rules. He usually drops into a jobbing house and tells of meeting such and such a representative of the house on the road and selling him a diamond which he had dropped into City Auditor Norton's office one morning and secured a license to sell his wares. He had only been out a short time, however, until Chief of Police Hiltz learned of him. Calling in the peddler, he relieved him of his license and gave him back the money he had paid for it. As the man had committed no crime he was released. He was bitter against the newspapers for injuring his business.

If you want to wear a simulation diamond, to the ordinary observer almost like unto a gem of the purest serenity, a fitting substitute for the genuine, or if you want to make money, don't wait—ACT TODAY, as this advertisement may not appear, nor this unusual and extraordinary opportunity occur again. Fill out the coupon below and send at once—first come, first served.

**THE BARNATTO DIAMOND CO.,** Write here name of paper Grand Building, Chicago, in which you saw this ad.

Sirs: Please send Free, Sample Offer, Ring, Earrings, Stud or Scarf (Stitch) Pin, catalogue.

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RELIEVES

**BACK-ACHE**

30 days' treatment for \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

For Sale by Badger & Cook.



